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THE COLLEGE NEWS

Z-615

VOL. XXVI, No. 17 BRYN MAWR and WAYNE, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1940

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PRICE 10 CENTS

College Elects Hutchins as '41 Under Grad Head

"Oh, dear," said Steve soon after she was informed that she had been elected President of Undergrad, "now I won't be able to wear these old sweaters anymore. It wouldn't look right." The chief duties of the President of Undergrad are to see that all the undergraduate organizations run smoothly, to act as a member of the College Council, and to act as a representative of college activities.

One of the important aims of next year is to make the college curriculum committee and entertainment committee conscious, and to keep these organizations efficient and effective. Until this year it has been the job of the President to go to all the committee meetings, but with her other duties this proved too much and the job has been relayed to the Vice-president. The Undergrad Association takes care of the money collected for the Activities Drive, the Theatre Workshop and similar projects, and pays the various monitors. Steve was treasurer of the Association her sophomore year and secretary this year. She says that all she has done is write other colleges to the effect that "We don't have a debate council." It seems that all colleges except Bryn Mawr go on debating tours. When interviewed Steve had just received her official

Continued on Page Three

Political Poll

The Republican and Democratic clubs announce a poll to be held this week to find out the political affiliations of students and faculty. The forms will ask the party ties of each student, and of their parents, and also who they favor for presidential candidates. The object of the poll is to arouse interest in the coming election and to try to see that all students who are eligible vote next year.

"Porgy and Bess" gives Maids, Porters Opportunity to show Dramatic Skill

By Olivia Kahn, '41

Goodhart, March 16.—It has always seemed strange that the maids and porters who sing so beautifully every Christmas should content themselves with such second rate material in their stage productions. This year they have proven what most of us have suspected, that they have some of the ablest performers on campus, and that given the proper script and a good director they can turn out an astounding production. The late George Gershwin's *Porgy and Bess* provided them with a powerful springboard but the beauty and strength of the production last Saturday night grew out of the cooperation and talent of those who adapted it for Bryn Mawr.

To Fifi Garbat, '41, should go first mention because it was Miss Garbat who had sufficient insight to realize that *Porgy* was not beyond the maids and porters, and who untiringly rehearsed them for several months. Partly because of her direction and partly because of the skill of the players, *Porgy and Bess* achieved dramatic dignity

rarely found on the Bryn Mawr stage. Players' Club had best look to its laurels.

The unity and suggestiveness of the original was firmly caught, especially in such difficult scenes as the one in which Crown comes back to reclaim Bess, and that in which she is persuaded to go to New York by Sporting Life. The group scenes were effectively handled, both the variegated crowd in Catfish row and the more stylized swaying of hands and bodies in Serena's room.

Carl Smith, noted for his appearances in the quartet, was a magnificent Sporting Life, swaggering with complete ease out on the stage and carrying himself with professional aplomb. His *It Ain't Necessarily So* won him an encore, but there were those in the audience, myself among them, who

Continued on Page Three

Self-gov Head for 1941 to be Virginia Nichols

Virginia Nichols, president-elect of Self-Gov., was prepared for all emergencies by eleven years at the Brearley School in New York. Her college career so far has involved three years on the Self-Government board, the presidency of the Peace Council, participation in the Activities Drive Committee and Sophomore vice-president. Last spring she was awarded the Jeanne Hislop Memorial Scholarship.

Her childhood seems to have been an unruffled one, save for an inopportune attack of measles in Constantinople at an age when she was too young to know any better. She is majoring in biology and whiles away many a pleasant afternoon over frogs' legs in Dalton and bromides in the New Science Building. She is a stalwart fencer and is gently pleased at the prospect of receiving a triple Bryn Mawr owl for having fought on the team.

Her roommate is quoted as saying that Ginny is coolly efficient at double-drowning rescues in Life saving. Recently she had the misfortune to appear in the Sunday *Times*, surrounded by a glamorous welter of snow and skis, and is still trying to live it down. She may be found at any time during the coming spring assembling costumes for Iolanthe and adding a pleasing and mellifluous voice to the peers' chorus.

League to Offer Student Talent, Tea For Activities Drive

On Sunday afternoon at 4.30, March 24, the Bryn Mawr League will present a musical program in the Music Room. Tea will be served at four o'clock. The League wishes to consider this as their contribution to the Activities Drive, so no admission will be charged. The program will be as follows:

Bach: *Suite in D Major*.....*Ensemble*
Air
Gavotte
Bounée
Gigue
Gluck: *Gavotte from "Iphiginia in Aulis"*.....*R. Sprague*
Chopin: *Fantasie Impromptu*...*R. Sprague*
Bach: *Sonatina from Cantata Number 106*.....*Ensemble*
Duet from *The Messiah*
Louise Allen and A. Updegraff
Handel: *Third Flute Sonata*.....*A. Jacobs*
Hayden:
Quartet, Op. 20, Number 4.....*Quartet*
Allegro di Molto
Adagio
Minuetto

Proletarian Novel Is Topic of Torres

Flexner Lecturer Describes Abusive Social Conditions Of Latin-Americans

Music Room, March 18.—In the last of the Flexner lectures, Dr. Arturo Torres-Rioseco described the Latin American novels of the soil and their beginnings.

Literature, Dr. Torres said, has the same predominant part in Latin American culture that industry and economics have in North America. The novelists today are a great force for social reform. No longer held to aristocratic and bourgeois subjects they expose the abuses of the lowest strata of society and draw realistic pictures of the sufferings of Indians, rubber workers, peasants and plantation workers, poor fishermen along the coast, and prostitutes, jailbirds, and factory workers in the cities.

Their realism is a far cry from that of Blest Gana, the "American Balzac" in the last century, because they are completely original and American. Moreover, what little European influence is found in Latin American literature today comes no longer from France but from Russia and Marxism.

The first stirring social novels caused a sensation from one end of America to the other. *Santa*, a Mexican story depicting the sufferings of women in prostitution, was such a one. Many new walks of life were explored—meat packing houses, jails and sailors' homes.

The new field of social subjects was broadened even further, in the early twentieth century, by the North American menace. The sight of the United States grab-

Continued on Page Six

The Cinema!

Movies come to Bryn Mawr, opening with *Crime and Punishment*, presented by the A. S. U. in Goodhart, Thursday night at 8 p. m. The film is the French version, with subtitles, of Dostoevsky's novel. Admission is 40 cents and may be put on payday.

Frederick Keppel To Address College On Educational Issue

Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, the president of the Carnegie Corporation, is to be the speaker for the college assembly *Thursday, March 28*, at which Graduate Fellowships are to be announced. His subject is *American Philanthropy and the Advancement of Learning.*

The Carnegie Corporation, established in 1911, seeks to accomplish the advancement of knowledge in the United States by giving financial aid to various educational institutions. It supplied funds to Bryn Mawr for a project in the joint teaching of science which went into effect upon the opening of the New Science Building and the remodelling of Dalton.

Dr. Keppel's speech upon this occasion is expected to be of particular interest in connection with his recent statement made in an annual report on the Carnegie Corporation of which he has been president since 1923. Dr. Keppel,

Continued on Page Five

A. Howard Unveiled As Head of League

"I don't know what my platform will be," declared Nannie Howard, new president of the Bryn Mawr League. "I wasn't elected until three o'clock this afternoon." Nannie, however, volunteered some imperishable truths about herself.

She describes herself as looking "kind of obvious," set off from the common herd by "two big eyes and a mass of fuzz on top." In addition she points out her false tooth which was missing during the first part of this year. "It's nice to have it home again," she asserted.

Although Nannie describes her college career as uninteresting, she is renowned as a champion of lacrosse and managed the sophomore swimming team last year. She passes this off lightly with "you know how bad the junior class is at that kind of thing."

Nannie intends to devote much of next year to work with the maids and the development of the Better Baby Clinic in Bryn Mawr.

Reading of Poetry By Frost Scheduled

A talk by Robert Frost, the famous American poet, Monday night, March 25, is to complete the Entertainment Series. Winner of the Pulitzer prize for poetry in 1924, 1930 and 1937, Mr. Frost is considered one of the foremost poets of the day. Among his books of poetry are *A Boy's Will, North of Boston, Mountain Interval, West-running Brook, A Lone Striker, A Further Range*, and *From Snow to Snow.*

Mrs. King of the English Department, when asked about Mr. Frost, said, "Robert Frost has remained a 'modern poet' in spite of all that has happened in the poetic world since the publication of his great book, *North of Boston.* Theories and 'schools' have not touched his fame, although in the passing years many of his contemporaries have been 'dated' and forgotten. Both the symbolist and imagist schools have washed over him and left him unchanged in his method of work and in the opinion of his readers.

"Robert Frost is always contem-

Continued on Page Five

College Calendar

Thursday, March 21.—French movie, *Crime and Punishment*, presented by the A. S. U. Goodhart, 8 p. m.

Sunday, March 24.—League Musicale. Music Room, 4.30.

Monday, March 25.—Vocational tea for seniors, Winifred McCully speaking. Common Room, 4.30. Entertainment Series, Robert Frost. Goodhart, 8.30.

Tuesday, March 26.—Current Events, Miss Reid. Common Room, 7.30. International Club meeting, Penn-Tulane debate on Isolation policy. Common Room, 8.00.

Lattimore Comments on 'Lantern' Issue; Poems Interesting, Contents Balanced

By Richmond Lattimore
Assistant Professor of Greek

In the editorial which opens this issue of *The Lantern*, the emphasis is laid on world affairs. This is natural, and nobody can object to the editor's contention that writing is a significant mirror of contemporary thought, though one may object to the corollary, so often implied, that all significant writing tends to be political. Actually, this number is well balanced. There are two articles, three serious stories, two (I hope) stories that are not serious, four lyrics and two drawings.

Helen Cobb's article on collective security and Finland considers an issue which died violently a few days ago; it is still interesting as the expression of a point of view, and it is neatly stated. There is no space here to dispute particular contentions; granting their truth in this case, Miss Cobb offers none but negative conclusions. Her arguments imply that our present duty is to do exactly nothing at all about Europe until the war is over, and perhaps then to step in and build for the future; but neither this nor any other positive conclusion is drawn and the article is the less trenchant for its appearance of balking before the final issue.

Bess Lomax on the American Youth Congress presents a well-written, if somewhat tendencious, summary. Her reporting of the President's speech shows that it was objectionable in manner rather than in matter; the last paragraph, on what was done and discovered by the delegates, is the most interesting, and makes one wish for more at greater length.

Barbara Sage's story of a German refugee teacher in service is well done, but perhaps overloaded with exposition for such an extremely brief sketch. Isota Tucker's story of a child's escape from a house is well conceived and at times sensitively told; but it is marred by patches of unnatural stiffness, which contradict and obstruct the attempted resolution into a child's simplicity. Joan Gross tells her story well and easily except for what appears to be an at-

Continued on Page Four

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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Columns Ahead

No college weekly and few dailies that we know of have completely solved the elemental problem of all news publications: to find a field of material that its readers want to hear about but otherwise would not. Grafting a super-journalistic technique on everyday college events—lectures, dances and so on—is not the answer, as these things are already known to most of those interested.

Partly the solution lies in a continual search for both news and editorial subjects outside the campus which are, or by cleverly pointed presentation can be made, of college interest. Partly also the sheer fact of change and experimentation is one of the main revitalizing forces. If the *News* went on from year to year in exactly the same form, both editors and college would get bored with it.

In editorials particularly, a set policy from year to year, and sometimes even within one year, is more tiresome than vigorous, for there are few clearly drawn issues about the college. This does not mean that the editors should sit down and detail, in a theoretically "impartial" way, all possible sides of a question. The process is rather one of beating up a question out of the usual cover of inactivity, and following it until opposing opinions are raised so that something approaching a clear issue can be drawn.

Whatever they do, or refuse to do, good luck to the *News* board for next year!

In Philadelphia

THEATRES

ERLANGER: *Tobacco Road*, with John Barton and Mary Perry.

LOCUST ST.: *Margin For Error*, with Doris Dudley and Sheldon Leonard.

MOVIES

ALDINE: George Raft and Joan Bennett in *The House Across the Bay.*

ARCADIA: *Remember the Night*, with Fred MacMurray and Barbara Stanwyck.

BOYD: Mickey Rooney in *Young Tom Edison.*

EARLE: *Gone With the Wind.*

FOX: Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr in *I Take This Woman.*

KARLTON: *The Story of Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet*, with Edward G. Robinson and Ruth Gordon.

KEITH'S: *Northwest Passage*, with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young.

NEWS: *The Princess Comes Across*, with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray.

PALACE: *Broadway Melody of 1940*, with Eleanor Powell and Fred Astaire.

STANLEY: *Strange Cargo*, with Clark Gable, Joan Crawford, Ian Hunter and Peter Lorre.

STANTON: Thomas Mitchell and Priscilla Lane in *Three Cheers for the Irish.*

STUDIO: Peter Lorre in *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, and *The Challenge.*

MAIN LINE MOVIES

ARDMORE: Thursday: *Topper Takes a Trip*, with Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Friday and Saturday: Ann Sothern in *Congo Maisie.* Sunday, Monday and Tuesday: James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent in *The Fighting 69th.* Wednesday: *Vigil in the Night*, with Carole Lombard and Brian Aherne.

NARBERTH: Thursday: *Destry Rides Again.* Friday and Saturday: *Balalaika.*

SEVILLE: Thursday: *A Child is Born*, with Geraldine Fitzgerald and Jeffrey Lynn. Friday and Saturday: Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris in *Brother Rat and a Baby.* Sunday: Double feature, *Nick Carter, Private Detective* and *Escape To Paradise.* Monday and Tuesday: Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey in *Balalaika.* Wednesday: *The Great Victor Herbert*, with Allan Jones, Mary Martin and Walter Connolly.

SUBURBAN: Thursday through Saturday: Rudyard Kipling's *The Light That Failed*, with Ronald Colman and Ida Lupino. Sunday through Wednesday: Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell in *His Girl Friday.*

WAYNE: Thursday, Friday and Saturday: *The Light That Failed.* Sunday and Monday: *Brother Rat and a Baby.* Tuesday and Wednesday: *Shop Around the Corner*, with James Stewart and Margaret Sullavan.

ART

Some woodcuts from the marvelous collection of 6,000 prints and drawings possessed by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, seldom if ever exhibited, are to be on view until the first of April. Mr. Bernheimer, of the History of Art Department, who has had access to the collection says that among its items are listed many unknown works of great masters. The present exhibit will comprise the 16th to 18th century woodcuts from Germany, Italy, England, France and the Netherlands.

City Lights

By Rebecca Robbins, '42

In 1937, a Democratic legislature passed a Ripper Bill, designed to tear out completely the Philadelphia Municipal Court. The bill, to be effective immediately upon passage, pulled out from under them the positions of eleven judges and the jobs of several hundred court employees. The Municipal Court has for long comfortable years been a vital cog in a Republican patronage machine.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court (Republican) declared the bill unconstitutional. At the same time it threw out the bill for the Family Court that had been proposed to take over a part of the functions of the Municipal Court. *But*—the act establishing two extra Common Pleas Courts, designed to take over the remaining functions of the Municipal Court, was left unsullied.

Result: Philadelphia retains the old, corrupt Municipal Court, with its confusion of functions, and has besides two unnecessary Common Pleas Courts. These courts are ridiculously expensive. And who do you think pays for them?

The Municipal Court was created in 1913, after a subdued citizen clamor for it. It was given exclusive jurisdiction over delinquent children, women and adolescents, concurrent legislation on adoption proceedings, and small civil claims.

The set-up has become extremely complex. There are five court divisions in which the judges sit alternately: civil, criminal, juvenile, domestic relations and misdemeanors. The work of the court is supplemented by an extensive network of departments and divisions for social workers of probation cases, for doctors and psychiatrists, for the compilation of social statistics, for houses of detention and even for employment service—under the head of direct rehabilitation for the unfortunate, we suppose. Ideally, the court is a tool for social welfare and social justice that should delight a sociologist. Actually, it is a lounge for incompetents.

The Family Court was to have taken over the social-justice functions of the Municipal Court. The adoptions were to go to the Orphans' Court, where they seemed to belong; the small claims to the Common Pleas (remember?) which already had all the other civil cases. It was hoped that a Family Court with a more specific function, *might* be more efficient.

The stirring of the muddy waters that marked 1937 at least shows consciousness of the problem—which, we might say brightly—is the first step towards a cure. But the concern with the Municipal Court did not hit what seems to us the primary problem. Which is: The Magistrate's Courts.

There was, in fact, a Magistrates' reform bill passed in 1937. Quixotically, the Supreme Court ruled out part of it, and left the other part (sullied). The result is the alleviation of certain bail-and-bond abuses of the type calculated to give joy to a Lincoln Steffens (of *The Shame of the Cities* fame).

But such reforms are merely incidental to the real fault in the system: The magistrates, the men who preside over the courts dealing with petty claims and offenses, the judges through whom the average man will meet "justice," are not even lawyers.

The Reform Bills that boil forth every now and then talk nobly about keeping magistrates out of politics and about making them keep their accounts straight. But they never get to the point of requiring anything more than ignorance under an age limit for the magistracy.

We can't give any reason for that; we can't even imagine any, because it is citizens' commissions that draft the reform bills.

Of course, we can understand why the party doesn't demand some legal ability, and after all, you can hardly blame them: it's hardly fair to give a man who works like the devil to get votes, probably as a ward-leader, only a 2000-dollar a year job—and 5000-dollar jobs are scarce. And Magistrates are paid 5000 dollars a year.

It is the quality of the judges that makes the court, and though a good set-up can be abused, it certainly seems *a priori* to have at least a good set-up. And thus it seems to us that the problem of the Magistrates' Courts is a primary problem for Philadelphia. Vying with it for top honors is the secondary problem of allocation of judicial functions. At present there is duplication and confusion: some functions of the Magistrates' Court overlap some Municipal Court functions, which overlap some Orphans' Court functions as well as some Common Pleas functions.

The Orphans' Court deals with the administration of estates, and has six judges. The Common Pleas Court deals with civil cases, and in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and of Quarter Sessions dealing with criminal cases sit parts of Common Pleas Court, which has too many judges.

"WHOOPIE REQUIRED CHAPEL!"

Infirmary and Bells Make Racket in Lib.

The solemn stillness of the Lib. was startled at 2.31 p. m. Tuesday, by an official voice, apparently announcing "Don't worry. They've taken her to the infirmary," then something further that was swallowed up in the echoing vault.

At 2.33 p. m. the echoes were awakened again by a persistent, brazen-tongued bell. One obedient inmate walked calmly and quietly to the nearest exit. But the bell kept on, and on, and there was no fire. At 3 p. m. Taylor boomed forth in its usual comforting tones. And the library bell rudely answered.

Let us close with Hymn number 372:

"The Bells of Hell go Ring-a-ling-a-ling
For you but not for me . . ."

We're going home.

Current Events

Miss Helen Reid

The key incident last week, was the peace of Moscow, important because it was the end of the Finnish war and because of its far-reaching implications.

By the peace the Finns lost the Karelian Isthmus and some territory on their northeast frontier. Besides this they were forced to lease Hanko to the Russians. By this acquisition Russia is now able to control the gulf of Finland. The peace was hailed in Germany as a great triumph, for Russian control in the north can temporarily allieviate her fears of allied aid to Scandinavia.

There are two aspects of this recent development, Miss Reid said, which have probably been overlooked by many, but which are nevertheless important. One is the delegation from Finland to Russia for the settlement of a trade treaty. The implications of this move cannot yet be foreseen. The other interesting move was made by Brazil. She has opened her immigration quota to the Finns, providing that they may utilize the quota unfilled by other countries for the next five years.

While Finland and Russia confer, Hitler and Mussolini have met for a discussion of their respective situations, present and future, in the European conflict. The fact that the meeting was held on Italian soil, the Brenner Pass, shows that Hitler seeks what Mussolini perhaps is reluctant to give. The object of this visit is unknown, but a prospective Russian, German and Italian alliance is suggested.

SENIORS TO HEAR WINIFRED McCULLY

Miss Winifred McCully, of the Bureau of Occupations, New York City, will be at the college on Monday and Tuesday, March 25 and 26. She will interview seniors and graduate students and advise them about positions other than teaching. A list of appointments will be posted on the bulletin board outside the Dean's office.

There will be a tea to meet Miss McCully at four-thirty on Monday, March 25, in the Common Room, after which Miss McCully will speak.

Hamilton Discusses Industrial Diseases

Common Room, March 14.—Certain trades are classified as dangerous because of the presence of injurious dusts in the air breathed by the worker, of poisonous chemicals in the material he works with, or because of the fatigue produced by the work he does, said Dr. Alice Hamilton, speaking to the Industrial Group Thursday night, on *Industrial Diseases*. Dr. Hamilton, now Medical Consultant of the National Bureau of Labor Standards, and formerly Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine at Harvard Medical School, prefaced her discussion of specific diseases with a summary of the aims of the United States Department of Labor, of which the bureau is a part.

The Department of Labor recognizes that it must serve as a model to state departments. An investigator may take a thorough examination of an industrial plant and never discover the causes of the most serious diseases unless he knows what to look for. The method now accepted for reforming dangerous conditions is not the removal of the man from the job at which he may be earning high wages to a lower wage job less dangerous for him, but the removal of the condition itself.

Illinois in 1914 and Pennsylvania last year were the first and last states respectively to pass compensation laws requiring that the employer compensate victims if the conditions in his plant do not measure up to certain standards. The Pennsylvania law has now been modified to cover only cases of complete incapacity.

C. Hutchins Elected Undergrad President

Continued from Page One

whistle for blowing people off the grass.

Despite failing three quizzes the first semester of her freshman year, Steve is majoring in Math. Every night as her head touches her pillow she says to herself, "What can a person do with Math?" and every night she comes to the conclusion that she will have to teach. Steve describes herself as a "bicyclist enthusiast." She was manager of the baseball team last year and manager and guard on the Varsity basketball team this year. On the hockey field she has been called "speedy Steve," and she also skis.

Maids and Porters Give 'Porgy and Bess'

Continued from Page One

were wistfully hoping for several more.

From the minute she swept on stage in a wonderful scarlet satin dress, Hilda Green's Bess held the attention of the audience. At times she seemed a little unsure of herself but her scenes with Crown on Kittiwah Island and later with Porgy were excellent. John Whittaker was a gigantic, impressive Crown, rolling out his deep, rich voice in such melodic favorites as *Red Headed Woman Can Make a Train Jump Off the Track*. Richard Blackwell, as Porgy, caught the feeling of a cripple remarkably well and held the audience spellbound as he pulled himself across the stage to keep the buzzard from settling over his door.

One of the most delightful performances was that given by Carey Crunkleton as Maria. She showed the same poise which marked Sporting Life's performance, and added to it a superb sense of humor. Pipe in hand she strode through four acts enlivening the spirit of the play, and getting more approving murmurs and laughs than any of the other actors.

Since it would take far too long to enumerate all the other members of the cast who were notably good, suffice it to say that the principals were ably supported. Meg Wadsworth, '41, coached the singing extremely well and almost all of the voices were full and clear. *Summertime*, sung by Anne White, was particularly lovely. Costumes and sets enhanced the production and the lighting also was well handled. Now that the maids and porters have established their reputation we expect continued large scale productions from them.

'Porgy and Bess'

The maids and porters who took part in *Porgy and Bess* wish to express their sincere thanks to the Faculty, Student body, and others for flowers, telegrams and other expressions of "good luck" received on the nights of the performances. If the play was a success, you played a very important part due to the exhilarating spirit your well-wishes put us into. Many, many thanks.

In Print

Former Bryn Mawr Student Publishes First Novel, *A Stricken Field*

A STRICKEN FIELD by Martha Gellhorn

By Barbara B. Cooley, '42

"Be careful," Mary Douglas told herself, "you're only a working journalist. It is better not to see too much, if no one will listen to you." All the things she could not put into her newspaper articles about the invasion of Czechoslavakia, all the things she saw which had meaning for her but which she knew no one would listen to, Martha Gellhorn has made the basis of this, her first novel. The thing which troubled her most was the fate of the German Czechoslavakians who had fought against Germany and so were exiled from their homes by both Germans and Czechs. "'I do not have an address,' one old man said. He was sixty-two years old and he had always had a home, and people had said to him on the street, 'Guten morgen, Herr Brecht,' as should be said to a man who owned property and paid taxes and was always daintily dressed and sober. Now he slept in the street and knew he was dirty."

Miss Gellhorn, the Mary Douglas of *A Stricken Field*, went to Bryn Mawr from 1926 to 1929 and has since worked for the United Press in Paris, *the New Republic* and the FERA in the position of relief investigator at large. From this experience came a book of four long short stories, *The Trouble I've Seen*, which was published in 1936.

Although Mary Douglas is a definitely autobiographical character, it is Rita, the German refugee, who is really the heroine of the novel. Her efforts to escape the Prague police and to help in underground anti-Nazi work culminate in the brutal torture scene, which, is, artistically and emotionally, one of the finest achievements of the novel.

Miss Gellhorn's style is clear, vivid, often emotional, and always very modern. There are descriptions as sharp and forceful as an etching: of the blank faces of the men and women waiting and fearful as to what was to happen to them; of a quick decay in a hitherto busy city. "She remembered it as a pleasant, bustling street, and the people on it had always seemed contented, attending respectably to their business. But when she had gone down into the street, and was walking along the curb against the stream of people, she knew it was another city, and unlike any place she had ever seen before. The crowds moved slowly, as if they too were strangers, uncertain of directions and having nowhere to go. She could not find one face to remember."

Mary Douglas once said to her fellow war correspondents, "I do not write news like you gents. I write history." It is a history of people—of the unlucky ones, the ones with no privileges, no passports, no jobs, no love. It is vital and troubling for us, who can "just buy a ticket and take a plane and leave."

Lattimore Reviews Mid-Winter 'Lantern'

Continued from Page One

tempt at symbolism in the description of the dam. Symbolical or not, the two elements fail to cohere.

Of the lighter efforts, I rather enjoyed Olivia Kahn's brief biography (agreeably illustrated by Elisabeth Frazier) and yet I was disappointed. A snail in a tea-cup should be full of attractive possibilities, only one of which here materializes. The adventure of Pinkle the Pixie as told by Frances Lynd must go down as a failure, except for those who appreciate the whimsical approach to whimsey.

All four lyrics are definitely interesting. Martha Kent's first poem shows thoughtfulness and real poetic imagination, but does not quite come off, not so much because the thought is incoherent as because the imagery lacks precision and strength. Her second, less ambitious, is a success; it comes all in a piece, and the free verse here is no longer loose or limp, but firmly turned. Priscilla Schaff in eight lines creates a dignified picture weakened by flat phrasing in one or two places. Hester Corner's poem may be a little too long; once or twice it wanders, or fails to be concrete; the whole (deliberately) lacks color. But Miss Corner knows what she is about; nothing is stale or forced, and the imagery is mostly incisive, and once stunning.

Finally, there is a drawing by Alice Crowder, amusing and spirited; some of its significance may be lost on me. On the whole, this is a definitely good number. Not everything is successful, but there is little nonsense, and very little pretentious, stupid, or utterly misguided writing. There is certainly a place for the college literary magazine; I wish *The Lantern* the luck it deserves.

Opinion

Department of Philosophy Supports Appointment of N. Y. Professor

To the Editor of the *College News*:

Members of the college community have undoubtedly been reading the newspaper accounts of the controversy which has arisen in New York over the appointment of the distinguished English mathematician and philosopher, Bertrand Russell, as professor of philosophy in the College of the City of New York. The issue involved in the demand for the revocation of his appointment is so important and concerns so deeply the students and teachers in all higher institutions of learning, that we think your readers should know of the action being taken by members of the American Philosophical Association and of the earnest support of this action by us, the teachers of philosophy at Bryn Mawr.

The following letter, which explains itself, was sent last week to the Board of Higher Education of New York City, after having been widely circulated for endorsement by teachers of philosophy throughout the country.

GRACE A. DE LAGUNA
PAUL WEISS
MILTON C. NAHM
D. VELTMAN

"To the Honorable Board of Higher Education,
College of the City of New York,
"Ladies and Gentlemen:

"We, members of the American Philosophical Association and teachers of Philosophy in American educational institutions, regard Professor Bertrand Russell as one of the outstanding philosophers of our time, and while not all of us share his personal views on theism and marriage, we consider that these views in no way disqualify him from teaching college students. Indeed, any revocation of his appointment because of his personal opinions would be a calamitous setback to that freedom of thought and discussion which has been the basis of democratic education. It would lead to the institution of an inquisition by laymen into all sorts of personal views on the part of a prospective teacher instead of the considered judgment of his professional colleagues who are better qualified to know his competence.

"College students are not infants to be protected against all contact with unorthodox ideas. They are very near the age when they begin to exercise their duties as voting citizens. They read current periodicals and literature and they take part in the general life of the community, so that they are as familiar with unorthodox ideas as is the rest of the population. Particularly is it true that college authorities should not presume to act *in loco parentis* to students who live at home. Nor should a teacher in a college supported by public funds be subject to the same tests as those appropriate for theologic seminaries or parochial schools. It would indeed be a tragic reversion to an outworn past if college teachers were dismissed because, like Huxley, they did not accept theism or, like George Eliot, they did not entirely accept the conventional views as to the marriage relation. Many estimable citizens have been divorced according to the laws of New York State, and there is no reason for dismissing any teacher on that ground."

Rosemont Cracks Bryn Mawr Record With 25-23 Victory

Saturday, March 15.—After six undefeated games, the Bryn Mawr Varsity lost the last of a glorious season to Rosemont by the score of 25-23. Rosemont took the lead at the start and for the first time this winter Bryn Mawr trailed at the half. Disaster lay for the most part, not in defective functioning of the home team, but in the superb shooting of Rosemont's forwards.

Waples, '42, seriously hampered by an injured shoulder, was replaced by Squibb, '41, in the second half. The veteran skill of Ligon, '40, and Norris, '40, now appreciably augmented and stabilized, decisively threatened Rosemont's lead, and the tide might have been turned if the Varsity forwards had made more of the numerous free throws proffered. The Varsity guards played a continuously effective game.

BRYN MAWR		ROSEMONT
Ligon	f.	Reilly
Norris	f.	Goglia (c.)
Waples	f.	Reeves
J. Martin (c.)	g.	Burlington
Hutchins	g.	Daly
Meyer	g.	Bachofer

Substitutions

Bryn Mawr: Squibb, f.
Rosemont: Giltinan, f.

Points Scored

Bryn Mawr: Ligon, 8; Norris, 11; Squibb, 4.
Rosemont: Reilly, 16; Goglia, 5; Reeves, 2; Giltinan, 2.

Varsity Loses Meet To Penn Swimmers

Tuesday, March 12.—The Varsity swimmers fought desperately hard to win over the University of Pennsylvania, but lost 41-42 in the opponent's pool. The meet was a breath-taker as first one team and then the other led by narrow margins. Link, '40, captured first in all of her events. As a matter of record, in the four years of her Varsity swimming, Link has garnered 23 out of 28 possible firsts and the rest have been seconds for a total of 129 points out of 140.

Fifty-Yard Free-Style: 1. Evans; 2. Dager; 3. Paige, '42. Time 29:00.
Fifty-Yard Breast-Stroke: 1. Boal, '42; 2. Allison; McClellan, '42. Time 40:7.
Fifty-Yard Back Crawl: 1. Allison; Gamble, '42; 3. Woodward. Time 36:2.
Medley Relay: 1. Penn; 2. Gamble, Boal, Paige. Time 49:6.
Free-Style Relay: 1. Penn; 2. Paige, Rambo, Reggio, Gamble. Time 56:6.
Crawl Form: 1. Link, '40; 2. Barney; 3. Williams, '42.
Side-Stroke Form: 1. Link; 2. Garvin; 3. Crozer.
Breast Form: 1. Reggio, '42; 2. Karchen; 3. McClellan, '42.
Diving: 1. Link, '40—44.3. 2. Butler, '42—43.9. 3. Cleaver—32.1.

Seconds Nose Out Rosemont Reserves

Saturday, March 16.—The Second Team said goodbye to the 1940 season by beating the undefeated Rosemont Reserves with a score of 14-12. The score belies the speed of the game, for the ball moved smoothly and quickly. Neither team had many chances to shoot and Rosemont let many of them slip by, although they made nearly every try count.

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Keppel to Address College on Education

Continued from Page One

a Bachelor of Arts, twice a doctor of letters, and six times a doctor of law said that an index of the confusion in education today is the plethora of current degrees, that many of the diplomas awarded by our institutions of higher learning today "may mean literally nothing." At this time Dr. Keppel said, "All over the country, teaching and other vacancies are being filled by degrees, not by men and women, the appointing bodies accepting the diploma as a substitute for the tiresome process of really finding out something as to the professional and personal qualifications of the individual human being." This statement raised a storm of comment among educators.

Omniscient Mr. Livingstone reports 14 literary magazines in this vicinity named *The Lantern.*

Reading of Poetry By Frost Scheduled

Continued from Page One

porary. Even those 'moderns' who insist on form and the 'oblique approach' admit in the case of so gifted and genuine a writer as Frost that the poet is superior to the theorist, and that the poetry stands alone. With him clarity includes intuition and realism, the 'better seeing' that is always the mark of the true poet."

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They also Serve who only Stand and Wait

IN THE WEEK BEFORE NEW YEAR'S, 1940, Istanbul was quiet as Wall Street on a Sunday. Robert Canuti, the AP's English-educated Turkish correspondent, hadn't had a first-class story for almost three months—not since the Turko-British treaty handed the Kremlin a short and snappy answer.

▶ But while man was dozing, Nature woke. Beneath the surface of ancient Asia Minor, subterranean ledges lost their age-long balance, slipped and skidded sideways.

The first totals of homeless, dead, and injured—usually exaggerated in such disasters—were not exaggerated this time. Pictures that came by "slow camel" added to the terrible tale. It was the biggest earthquake story since Yokohama.

And Robert Canuti, his months of waiting ended, had it on the wires to the western world before it was known in the streets of Istanbul. At once, the machinery of international relief began to whir, and help was on the way.

▶ Most people think of Press Association men as daring young acrobats of the newspaper world, always somersaulting from one hot story to another . . . now in Tokio, next in Singapore—now in Bucharest, soon at Brussels.

But the complete, the almost miraculous, world-coverage of the great Press Services comes from men who mostly stand and wait. Correspondents like Robert Canuti in the quieter capitals—and the thousands of "stringers," in the world's little towns and villages, so-called because they paste their infrequent dispatches into a string and measure their payment by the inch.

Men like these form the nerve ends of the wire services—indispensable divisions of journalism's army of 300,000 men.

▶ The development of these world-wide Press Services, accurate, unbiased, and unsubsidized, is an American achievement. It is an outstanding example of American organizing genius—and it has all happened within the lifetime of most news-readers now living. More than that, the Press Services are the standard bearers, throughout the world, of the 20th century American tradition of accuracy and fair play in news-reporting. Something new under the sun.

▶ It wasn't until the 1890s that the dream of the modern Associated Press began to take form. A few courageous pioneers—Victor Lawson, Frank B. Noyes, Melville Stone, and Adolph Ochs—worked zealously for it, and in time press associations began pointing eager fingers at the map of the world and putting new correspondents wherever a fat dot showed an important city.

By the time an emperor with a withered arm unleashed the hounds of war in 1914, U. S. Press Services had spun their webs around the globe. AP's now seasoned network was being kept on its mettle by a lusty young competitor, an independent service called United Press, fathered in 1907 by E. W. Scripps.

Due chiefly to the vision of these pioneers, the U. S., in less than half a century, has shed its news provincialism. Today . . . let a flood sweep down the Yangtze, a strike begin in Melbourne, a regiment revolt in Addis Ababa, and in a matter of minutes or hours the teletypes in the U. S. begin to chatter.

▶ FLASH—calls the foreign cable, and begins gasping out its own curt, staccato language . . . SMORNING FRENCH CRUISER AIR-BOMBED IN ENGLISH CHANNEL. "Flash," calls the New York operator. "French cruiser bombed." A rewrite man works frantically, and soon the fingers of another operator start the electric current flowing. Operators in Philadelphia, Chicago, and almost a score of other U. S. cities stand up crying "Flash." In a few seconds, every cranny of the U. S. will have the news.

From 50,000 news sources all over the globe, this river of news flows day and night. For while America sleeps, one half the world is wide-awake, busy getting into and out of trouble, busy making that vivid, perishable stuff called news.

▶ To every self-respecting newspaper, Press Association news is the breath of life. A paper pays for as much of it as it can afford and use. A country weekly can have as little as $18 worth a week, a metropolitan daily as much as $2,500. But whether a paper gets "pony" or multiple wire service, it counts its Press Association service as perhaps its most valuable asset.

▶ Press Association news is just as indispensable to The Weekly Newsmagazine as to a daily newspaper. To be sure, TIME has its own special correspondents, too—its own force of 500 news-scouts—its own check-and-query system.

But the stories from the daring acrobats and the quiet watchers of the Press Associations supply a basic pattern of the world's news . . . the vital pattern, which in the Newsmagazine becomes the continuing narrative history of our times, followed every week by 700,000 cover-to-cover readers.

This is one of a series of advertisements in which the Editors of TIME hope to give College Students a clearer picture of the world of news-gathering, news-writing, and news-reading—and the part TIME plays in helping you to grasp, measure, and use the history of your lifetime as you live the story of your life.

TIME
— THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Novelists Concern Flexner Lecturer

Continued from Page One

bing large amounts of land belonging to Spanish-speaking countries inspired a fear, not only of conquest but of spiritual domination, which was voiced by many novelists.

Latin American literature was more enriched in ideas than in form in the early 20th century, when realism was more valued than style. The whole tropical forest, with its trees that talk and move as though with magic life, its painful leeches, and its swamps where fever and insanity breed, was first opened to the novelist when, in this century, white men penetrated the forest in search of rubber. Indian tribes who had lived in the jungles for centuries were enslaved by the white men to work the trees, or hunted down and killed, unless they drank the juice of the rubber tree and killed themselves first.

In *The Vortex*, José Eustacio Rivera describes the horrors of the exploitation of rubber trees and rubber workers. One of the characters says, "I am a rubber worker, I have been a rubber worker, and what my hand has done to trees, it can also do to men." He tells a prisoner that the jailor who tortures him is not as cruel as the forest avenging its lacerations.

Azuela's *The Underdogs*, dealing with a revolutionary leader who is finally killed by a rival band, is not Marxian although it covers social and political questions. It is rather against the Mexican revolution. But there are many Latin American novels, like *The Uprising* and *The Red City* written by avowed radicals. These too tell of the failure of socialist revolts and the assassination of rebel leaders and give no solution to the chaotic confusion.

In Peru the largest factor in the population is the four million Indians, but through the conquest, the colonial era, and the republic they have been oppressed and tortured. Among the rubber workers a complete Indian tribe was annihilated in the bloodiest massacre of the twentieth century. The novelists who denounced these cruelties forgot the novel was for aesthetic purposes, and thought only of the actual abuses perpetuated by white concerns and the sufferings of their victims.

Pity for the Indians, love of the soil and hate of the capitalist are the guiding interests of Latin American writers of novels of the soil. They disregard grammar and syntax. Where literature influences them at all, Freud, Proust, Hemingway and Marx are their teachers.

Forty per cent of the United States college students back Roosevelt for a third term.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

The Glee Club takes pleasure in announcing the following cast for its forthcoming production of "Iolanthe":

The Lord Chancellor	Terry Ferrer, 1940
Earl of Mountararat	Mary Newberry, 1940
Earl Tolloller	Virginia Sherwood, 1941
Private Willis	Eleanor Emery, 1940
Strephon	Carla Adelt, 1943
Queen of the Fairies	Margot Dethier, 1942
Iolanthe	Ann Updegraff, 1942
Phyllis	Louise Allen, 1942

Ratchford Unearths Bronte Manuscripts

Deanery, March 14.—The dream world of the Brontës and its development into their novels was described in a talk by Miss Fannie Ratchford, librarian of the Wrenn Library of the University of Texas. Miss Ratchford's research in various libraries disclosed the existence of a large number of isolated manuscripts written by the Brontë children. Their importance was overlooked until Miss Ratchford discovered that they were serial stories explained and connected by a single motif, originating in games played with Branwell's toy soldiers.

The History of the Young Men, by Branwell Brontë, provided the clue to the literary game. The "young men" were the soldiers, first endowed with human personalities, later associated with the children themselves. Under the influence of the *Arabian Nights*, the chief heroes among the soldiers settled in an imaginary land. Here Captain Bud (Branwell) and Captain Tree (Charlotte) began writing books of toy soldier proportions, in microscopic handwriting. These manuscripts were modelled on Blackwood's magazine, and referred to the people and places of the new dream world.

A short story of this period, *The Silver Cup*, includes a sketch of a disagreeable family, the original of the Reed family in *Jane Eyre*.

Later, inspired by Scott and Byron, Charlotte invented a new set of characters. These were "resuscitated or made alive" at will, to participate in an endless series of romances. Zenobria Elrington, one of the most "immortal" characters, was the prototype of Rochester's mad wife in *Jane Eyre*. And in the imaginary society of "Angria" originated the story of *Villette*.

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